standing great difficulties in the ground, notwithstanding the obstacles accumulated by the enemy, and although the Russians, decidedly informed of our projects, were on their guard and ready to repel the assault. I may be permitted to believe that if the attack could have been general and instantaneous along the whole extent of the line, if there had been suddenness and unity of action in the efforts of our brave troops, the object would have been attained. Unfortunately such was not the case, and an inconceivable fatality caused our failure.

able fatality caused our failure.

I was still more than 1,000 metres from the spot
where I was to give the signal when a brisk fasilade, mingled with grape-shot, told me that the action had been seriously commenced toward the right. In fact, shortly before 3 o'clock, Gen. Mayran thought he saw

shortly before 3 o'clock, Gen. Mayran thought he saw my signal in a bomb with its flaming fuze that had been fired off from the Brancion Redoubt. He was informed, but to no purpose, of his mistake.

This brave and unfortunate general gave the order to commence the attack. The columns of Saurin and de Failly dashed forward at once. The first rush was magnificent; but hardly had these heads of columns advanced when they were assailed by a shower of balls and grape. This overwhelming grape came not merely from the works we wanted to carry but from the enough a tempera also, which arrived with full steam of, from the works we wanted to earry but from the enemy's steamers also, which arrived with full steam on, and maneuvered with equal good fortune and skill. We, however, must have inflicted some damage on them. This prodigious fire arrested the effort of our treops. It became impossible for our soldiers to march forward, but not one made a single step in retreat. It was then that General Mayran, twice hit already, was struck down by grape shot, and compelled to give up the command of his division.

All this was the work of a moment and General

struck down by grape shot, and compelled to give up
the command of his division.

All this was the work of a moment, and General
Mayran had been already carried off the field of battle
when I gave the signal from the spot I had reached of
the Lancaster battery. The other troops then congaged
in order to support the premature movement of the division on the right. This valuant division, disunited
for an instant by the loss of its General, rallied promptby to the voice of General de Failly. The troops engaged, supported by the 2nd battalion of the 95th Regiment of the line, and one battalion of the Vottigenrs
of the Guard, under the orders of the brave Colonel
Boudwille, kept firm near a ridge where the Ganeral
ad them, and maintained their ground with intreplate. The mean time being informed of this situaplate, which might become critical, I gave orders to
General Regnault de Salot Josh a Angely to send four
battalions of the Voltigenrs of the Guard, taken from
the general reserve, to the succor of this division.
Generals Mellinet and Uhrick marched with this fine
troop, rallied what was scattered in the Carsening Ratyne, and came up with their solid support to General
de Failly, by occupying the bottom of the raying.
General Mellinet repaired in person to General de
Failly's right with a battalion of generaliers which had

General Mellinet repaired in person to General de Feilly's right with a battaking of grenadiers which had been attached the evening before to the guard at the ravine, and was very useful to him by securing his right.

The central attack had no better success. General Brunet had not yet been able to complete all his arrangements when the cluster of rockets that were to serve as the signal burst in the air. For twenty or twenty-five minutes all the right had already been prematurely engaged. Nevertheless his troops marched with resolution, but their valor failed under the stearly fire of the Russians and against unforeseen obstacles. At the outset General Brunet was mortally wounded by a musket-hall in the center of his chest. The flag of the flist was broken by a ball, but it is needless to add that these glorious fragments were brought back by this brave regiment.

General Lafont de Villiers took the command of the

General Lafont de Villiers took the command of the division, and confided that of the troops engaged to Colonel Lorencez. These kept steady while the rest of the division occupied the trenches, to be prepared against the eventualities of the combat.

on the left, General d'Au'emarre had not been able to engage before Brunet's division; besides, he could not account for the nurried fire of musketry he heard in the direction of the Carcening Bay. But at the signal appointed for the assault he lef loose with impetuciety the 5th Foot Chasseurs and the 1st battalion of the 19th Regiment of the line, who by creeping along the crest of the Karabelnaya ravine, reached the intrenchment that connects it with the Malskoff Tower, scaled this intrenchment, and thus entered the enceiote itself. Already the suppers of the engineers were planting the ladders for the remainder of the 19th and 26th Regime, s, whose general, D'Autemarre, was nurrying on the movement behind his valiant head of the column. One instant we could believe in success. Our eagles had been planted on the Russian works. Unfortunately this hope was speedily dissipated. Our allies had encountered such obstacles in their attack of the great Redan, and they had met such a fire of grape that in spite of their well-known tenacity they had been already compelled to make a movement of retreat. Such was the spirit of our troops, that despite this circumstance they would have pushed on and continued to charge home the enemy; but the want of simultaneous action in the attack of our divisious left the Russians free to overwhelm us with the reserves and the artillery of the Great Redan, and the enemy lost not a moment to direct against our brave Foot Chasseurs all the other reserves of Karabelnaya.

Before such imposing forces the Commandant Garpier of the 5th battalion, already wounded five times On the left, General d'Autematre had not been able

Chasseurs all the other reserves of Karabelnaya.

Before such imposing forces the Commandant Garnier of the 5th battalion, already wounded five times with gurshot, endeavored, but in vain, to hold the ground that had been won. Obliged to retire before numbers he recrossed the intrenchment. Gen. Nioi rallied his brigade, reenforced by the 39th of the line; they wished to attempt a fresh offensive movement in order to insure the success of this new effort, and on word being sent by Gen. D'Autemarre that his reserve was reduced to the 74th of the line, I sent him the regiment of the Zouaves of the Gaurd; but on the arrival of these vaterans of our African wars, the movewas reduced to the 74th of the fine, I sent him the regiment of the Zounves of the Guard; but on the arrival of there veterans of our African wars, the movement no longer baving the unity so desirable for a coup of this vigor, with one siegle division unsupported either on the right or on the left, and cut up by the artillery of the Redan, against which our allies were suspending their attack, I did not fail soon to perceive that every favorable chance was exhausted. A fresh effort would merely have occasioned a useless effusion of blood. It was half-past 8. I gave orders in all directions to return to the trenches. This operation was effected with dignity, much order and colness, and without pursuit of the enemy on any one point. A part of the Russian trenches continued even to be held by our men, who got away in succession, nor did the enemy venture to profit by his advantages and attack them.

Our loss has been great; we took care from the very

Our loss has been great; we took care from the very

Our loss has been great; we took care from the very commencement of the action to remove most of the men hit by the enemy. But a certain number of those glorious dead remained stretched upon the glacis or in the monts of the place. The last honors were paid them on the following day.

Beside Gen. Brunet and Gen. Mayran (the latter succumbed last night), we have to regret an officer beloved and appreciated by the whole army, the young and brave de Laboussinière, a lieutenant colonel of the artillery, killed while ascending the slope of a trench crowded with troops, and while repairing with one of his batteries to the Brancion redoubt. It is a heavy lose; there was much promise about him. A great many brave superior officers were struck down while setting the noblest example. Staff officers, regimental officers fulfilled their duties worthily, and the soldier was admirable everywhere.

was admirable everywhere.
We had 37 officers killed and 17 taken prisoners,

We had 37 officers killed and 17 taken prisoners, 1,544 non-commissioned officers and privates killed or missing, 96 officers and 1,644 men conveyed to the ambulances on the evening of the 18th.

Many wounds considered very severe are far from being so dangerous as was at first believed. The bearers of these benorable scars will shortly reappear beauth their colors.

neath their colors.

These losses have neither quenched the arder nor abated the confidence of these valuat divisions. All they ask is to make the enemy pay dearly for that day. The hope and desire of conquest are in the hearts of all, and all reckon that in the next struggle fortune will not disappoint valor.

Pelissier.

The Monitour adds: "A rumor prevails that Gene-al Beuret and the Chef d Escadron Berkeim, of the artiller, have been seriously wounded. A dispatch from the General-in-Chief, dated yesterday, July 2, says that these two officers have never been wounded. General Lafond de Villiers, wounded in the leg, has made his state worse by wishing to continue on active duty. Fortunately his state of health does not occaon any anxiety.'

REPORT OF GEN. EYRE.

REPORT OF GEN. EYRE.

CAMP BEFORE SEVASIOFOL, June 19, 1855.

Sirs: I have the honor to report, for the information of Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Eogland, K. C. B., commanding the division, that, agreeably to his instruction, I moved off yesterlay morning, between 1 and 2 o'clock, with my brigade, consisting of the 9th, 18th, 28th, 38th and 44th Regiments—total strength about 2,000 bayonets—and proceeded down the ravine on our left, by the French picket-house, for the purpose of attacking the enemy's ambuscades, and of making a demonstration on that side.

In attacking the first of these ambuscades we were anticipated by the French, who cleverly took them

In stacking the first of these ambuscades we were anticipated by the French, who eleverly took them on their left flank as we advanced in front, and made several prisoners. Beyond this the French had no instructions to cooperate with us; I therefore immediately pushed on an advanced guard, under Major Fielden, 44th Regiment, composed of marksmen from each Regiment, supporting it on the right by the 18th Regiment, keeping at first the 9th and 28th Regiments in reserve.

reserve.

The enemy, whose strength I could not estimate, occupied a strong position; their right rested on a mamelon, their left on a cemetery. These points were occu-

pied by marksmen.

The nitervening ground was intersected, and the read barricaded with stone walls, which our men were

obliged to pull down, under fire, before they could ad-

In the rear of this position, toward the fortress, the coemy occupied several houses, and there were bodies of the enemy seen in the rear, as reserves, but of what strength I could not say. This position, under the die of the guns of the fortress, was strong, and we could not expect to carry it and retain it without sastaining a considerable loss, and which I regret to state, we have experienced both in officers and men; but it is gratifying to feel that they all most nobly performed their duty on this occasion. The 18th Regiment pushed on, and occupied some houses immediately uncer the Garden-wall Battery.

The 4th occupied rome houses on the right, whence they kept up a fire on the enemy's embrasures. Lieutenant-Colonel Lowth moved on with his regiment (the 3eth.) and after taking possession of some houses in front, endeavored to turn the flank of a battery which annoyed us in front, These parties were afterward from time to time reinforced or relieved by the 5th Regiment, the 28th Regiment being drawn up in line in our rear to support the whole.

Having driven the enemy from these points, I con-In the rear of this position, toward the fortress,

Regiment, the 28th Regiment being drawn up in line in our rear to support the whole.

Having driven the enemy from these points, I continued to occupy them, with the view to ulterior movements, in the event of the attack on the right being successful, and until it was decided what portion of the ground should be retained for siege operations.

I cannot sufficiently express my sense of the conduct of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men, on this occasion. They attacked the enemy in the first instance with the atmost gallautry, holding their ground until late in the evening, although exposed all day to a concentrated fire from the guns of the fortress, in addition to which I believe the enemy brought up some field-guns, and kept continually firing shells. on addition to which I believe the enemy prought up some field-guns, and kept continually firing shells. The losses occasioned were considerable, the total being 31 officers, 44 sergeants, and 487 rank and file, killed or wounded.

At about 5 o'clock in the evening, after giving or-At about 5 o'clock in the evening, after giving orders for the removal of the wounded to the rear, the
gradual withdrawal of the prities from the front—the
ground being too far in advance to be permanently
eccupied for siege operations—I gave over the command of the brigade to Lieut.-Col. Adams, 25th Regiment, having received a wound in the head in the early
pm. of the day which prevented me latterly from attending properly to my duries. The enemy did not
attempt to molest the troops on retiring. The conduct
of all was so exemplary during this trying day that I
can scarcely with justice particularize individuals. I
beg however to thank the officers commanding corps
for the assistance they afforded me, viz: Lieut.-Col beg however to thank the officers commanding corps for the assistance they afforded me, viz: Lieut. Col Borton, commanding the 2th Regiment; Lieut. Col Edwards, commanding the 1sth Royal Irish; Lieut. Col. Adams, commanding the 1sth Royal Irish; Lieut. Col. Adams, commanding the 2sth Regiment; Col. the Hon. A. Spencer, commanding the 4th Regiment, who was wounded; and to Lieut. Col. Stave e.g., who succeeded to the command of the regiment on Col Spencer being obliged to quit the field; Lieut. Col Lowth, commanding the 3sth Regiment, who was also wounded; and to Lieut. Col. Sparks, who succeeded him in the command of the regiment; and Major Fielden, 4th, commanding the 3sth account of the regiment. The commanding the salvanced guard.

Fielden, 44th, commanding the advanced guard.

I received also the atmost assistance from my Brigade Major, Capt. Faussett, 44th Regiment, and also on this, as on many other occasions, from my Aide-de-Camp, Capt. Robertson, 4th Regiment. I was also indebted to Bievet-Major 8 uart Wortley, Deputy-Assistant-Quarter-master-General, who kindly volunteered to act on my staff.

The second of the most called the second of the medical department on this occasion, and especially to thank Assistant-Surgeon John Gibbons, 4th Regiment, and Assistant-Surgeon Jeeves, 38th Regiment, for their zealous and humane exertions in the field, while exposed to a most galling fire. I have, &c., (Signed) W.M. EYRE, Major-General

#### THE RUSSIAN ACCOUNT.

The Invalide Russe says:
"We have just received the following detailed report from Aice-de-camp-General Prince Gorchakoff, of the assault of the French on the 4th (18th) of June, on Bestions 1, 2, and 3, and Kornileff, of the line of defense of Sevastopol and of their repulse by our

The enemy having resolved to make a decisive at-The enterty having resolved to make a decisive at all 31:30 A. M. a 'fire of hell' against the fortifications of the Korabelnaya Faubourg (sections 3 and 4). For two consecutive hours all their batteries fired almost uninterrupted broadsides. On our side we kept up a quick fire in return. At z in the afternoon, at a given signal, the besiegers opened a heavy fire against our right flank; the fire, which was now opened along the whole line of our defenses, lasted till an advanced hour

evening. threw shells and rockets into the town, into the road-stead, and the north side. A steam-frigate, which had left the allied fleet at the same time, fired broadsides into the roadstead and against the town. The greater portion of its projectiles fell into the sea without touch-

or ships. ment did not prevent the brave defenders of Sevasto-pol from actively repairing the damage done to the works; despite a terrible front and flank fire, the works were successfully completed, the guns which had been dismantled replaced by new ones on every point, and on the morning of the 6th (18th) of June we were perfectly prepared to receive and drive back the

enemy.
"In the night between the 5th and 6th (17th and 18th) of June, to be prepared for an assault, our troops were disposed as follows on the left flank of our line of de-

fense: \*\*

"Bastion No. 3 and the neighboring batteries were defended by the 2d brigade of the 11th Division of Infantry, a regiment of the Briansk Chasseurs, and a battalion of reserve consisting of men of the Minsk and

battalion of reserve consisting of men of the Maisk and Volleynia Regiments.

"In the Kornileff Bastion and in the Gervais Battery there was the first brigade of the 8th Infantry Division and the Sevsk Regiment of Infantry.

"In Bastion No. 2, the Vladimir Regiment of Infantry and the 1st battalion of the Souzdal Regiment; another battalion of the same regiment was drawn up along the curtain between Bastion Kornileff and Bastion No. 2. Bastion No. 1 was occupied by the Chastion Toucher Bastion Regiments Krementchoug and Prince of Warsaw.

another battalion of the same regiment was drawn up along the curtain between Bastion Kornileff and Bastion No. 2. Bastion No. 1 was occupied by the Chasceur regiments Krémentchoug and Prince of Warsaw.

"The general reserve of troops who defended the works of the Karabelnaia Fanbourg consisted of the last brigade of the 11th division of infantry, with 18 pieces of field artillery of the 11th and 17th brigades.

"On the 6th (18th) of June, at daybreak, the enemy in a dense chain, supported by strong reserves, attacked simultaneously Bastion No. 1, the fortified barracks between Bastions Nos. 1 and 2. Bastion No. 2. the Kornileff Bastion, Bastion No. 3, and the so-called Gribok work, situate on the right of the Péressyp: The enemy entertained the hope or foreing a passage somewhere along this long line of defense.

"The number of troops they brought to the assault was 25,000 men, without counting their distant reserves. The French advanced on the right flank and center, the English on the left flank.

"The besiegers, provided with ladders, fascines and sappers tools, advanced rapidly to the attack. Despite the heavy fire of grape and musketry we poured into them, their columns advanced, reached our dit hes, and commenced scaling the parapets.

"But the line of the intrepid defen lers of Sevastopol never swerved. They received the daring assailants with the points of their bayonets, and threw them back into the ditches. The enemy's columns then the wthemselves on the Gervais Battery, entered it, drove out the battalion of infantry in charge of it, and following in pursuit, occupied the houses nearest the Karabelnaia Faubourg from the Malakoff Mamelon to the bay of the docks.

"The success ef our adversaries was not of long."

Karabelnaia Faubourg from the Malakoff Mameion to the bay of the docks.

"The success of our adversaries was not of long duration. Lieut. General Chrouleff, the vigilant chief of the line of defense of the Karabelnaya Faubourg, ordered up a reserve of 600 riflemen to the curtain between Bastion 2 and Kornileff. When the enemy had passed through our line near the Gervais Battery, Lieut -General Chrouleff, placing himself at the head of a company of the Sevek Regiment of lufantry, which was returning from a corvee, and taking with him a battalion of the Poltawa Regiment, led them to the charge.

tation of the Feriawa Regiment, sed them to the charge.

"These troops, reenforced in good time by five companies of the Yakoutsk Regiment, and later by a battalion of the Velets Regiment, rowed the French, and, having driven them out of the Gervais Battery, pursued them into their own trenches, putting the stragglers in the rear to the bayonet. The company of the Sevsk Regiment distinguished itself by intrepidity during the combat.

combst.

"On all the other points of the line of defense the treeps, animated by their commanders, Rear-Admira! Panfiloff and Major-General Prince Ouroussoff, fought with exemplary courage and drove back the assailants.

"Our batteries on the north side and our steamers, which sweat the carmers, and the steamers of the steamers."

which swept the enemy's columns at every point upon which they could bring their guns to bear, contributed considerably to the success of this brilliant affair; the steamer Vladimir in particular, commanded by Cap-tain Boutakoff, approached repeatedly the estrance of Carcening Bay, from which point it swept the enemy s

The heroism and disregard of danger of the garri-The heroism and observat of danger of the garri-son of Sevastopol, in which all, from the General to the private, fought with most extraordinary daring and intrepidity, are above all praise. Among those who most distinguished themselves, in addition to the Commander of the garrison, Aid de-Camp Count Osten-Sacken, and his colleague, Admiral Nachimoff, (who so valiantly direct the whole defeuse of Sevas-

\* For more clearness it is indispensable to say that the space between which the attack of the besiegers was made has an extent of about four worsts, from Gareening Bay to that of the Laboratory, and forms a convex curve. Baston No. 3 is desched from the Bay of the Docks and Kornileff, on the right shore of which, connected with this bastion, is the Gervais Batters, the fire of which commands the bay and the ground in front of Bastion No. 3.

tepol.) I must mention Lieutenant-Geoeral Chronieff, to whom the chief honor of the day is due as commanding the whole of the line attacked; Rear-Admiral Panfiloff, who drove back the assault on Bastion No. 3; Msjor-General Prince Oroussoff, who defeated the assailants between Bastions Nos. 1 and 2; the Chiefs of Sections and Naval Captains de Kern and Pérélischine; Major-General Youferoff, Colonel Goleff, Lieutenant-Colonel Malefsky and Captain Bourakoff.

"Our losses during the bombardment of the 5th and 6th (17th and 18th) of June, and during the assault, consist of 1 superior officer, 4 subalterns, and 500 men

sist of 1 superior officer, 4 subalterus, and 500 men ed: 6 superior officers, 42 subalterus, and about 3.378 men wounded. Among the brave defenders of Sevastopol we

"Among the brave defenders of Sevastopol we have unhappily to deplore the less of some distinguished officers. Thus, the brave Capt. Bondistcheff of the navy was killed. Among the wounded are Major General Zamarine, the gallant Capt. Yourkovaky of the navy, commander of the fourth section (seriously); the captain of nav distillery, Stanislavsky commander of the artillery of the Korniller Bastion.

"The less of the enemy, whose columns were expected to a most terrible fire of grape and muskery, is very considerable; the removal of the dead, which is a proof of it. The number of cornses was so con-siderable that the French had not sufficient stretchers to carry them off, and the officer intrusted with the duty requested us to bury those they could not

Such is the recital of this unexampled exploit of tile garrison of Sevastopol, which, after nine months of siege and three terrible bombardments, repulsed the desperate assault of the enemy, occasioned them an immense loss, and with heroic devotion is still ready to

immense loss, and with heroic devotion is stair ready to meet any new attempt on their part."

The Invalide Russe adds:

"To complete this report, a telegraphic dispatch from Prince Gortschakoff amnounces that up to the 9th [21st] of June nothing of importance had since oc-curred before Sevestopol, or on any other point of the

#### THE TIMES ON THE REPULSE. From The London Times, July 5.

The very valuable letter of Car correspondent from the camp before Sevestopol [published entire in The Tribure on the 17th inst.] and some additional parti-culars on the movements of the French army which we have received from Paris, place us in possession of the principal causes of the check sustained by the allied armies in their late combined attack upon the we have received from Tars, has been alled armies in their late combined attack upon the place. The first untoward incident was, that General Mayran's division, which was on its way to attack the fort on the extreme right by the Careening Harbor, began the attack before the hour fixed for the earn mercement of the action, and before the "and mercement of the action, and fell mortaly hurt in the presence of his men, upon whom this nelsancholy event at the very outset of the battle produced a most pairful impression. The division on the right having been thus prematurely worsted, the whole concentrated fire of the Russians was turned upon the next division, which came up under the command of General Brunet, and here again the commanding officer was unhappily killed as he was leading as his men with the numest gallantry, and the division suffered with the utmost gallantry, and the division suffered the trightfully. The order was then given to wilddraw the troops into the trenches, although General Automare had meanwhile reached the Malakoff Tower. The retreated was effected in good order, though with great loss.

The spectacle of this disaster, which was partly visible in the early dawn of morning from the position at

The spectacle of this disaster, which was partly visible in the early dawn of morning from the position at which Lord Ragian steed in the Sagas battery, decided the British Commander in-Chief to give the signal for attacking the Reden. We state win confidence that it had not been the intention of the allied Generals that the attacks should be simultaneous, or at least that they should commence simultaneously: on the contrary, as the Redan is entirely commanded by the works of the Malakoff Tower, it was impossible to take or to hold it unless the latter was siready in the possession of our Allies; and the British troops told off for this service would not, if all had gone well, have quitted the trenct es until the French colors were seen on the Malakoff works. When, however, Lord Raglan observed that the right columns of the allied army had sustained a severe check, he determined at all hazards to attempt his portion of the enterprise, and at least to effect a diversion in favor of our hrave Allies. Painful as it is to record the unprofitable loss of so many heroic soldiers, it would have been far more painful to the honorable feelings of the British army if they had not shared the losses which have told so

they had not shared the losses which have told so heavily on our comrades in the field. Since the attack failed, and no number of men could Since the attack failed, and no number of men could have stood against the awful storm of grape and balls pound from the embrasures of the Russian ramparts, we may rejoice that the sacrifices of the army were not greater; but for the purpose of assaulting, capturing and holding a work like the Redan, the number of men under the command of Sir George Brown was exceedingly small. Supposing they had penetrated through the abattis and the ditch, and scaled the parter. exceeningly small. Supposing and scaled the parapet of the work, which could not have been accomplished without heavy loss, what could a column of 400 men or three columns of that number, making in all 1,500 men, have done against the large forces which the Russians are wont to cram into every part of tieir defenses? Even including the supports and the sailors, the whole number of British toops engaged barely exceeded 5,000. When the Duke of Wellington exclaimed at San Sebastian that he wanted "some "of those fellows who would show the way to mount "a breach," 750 volunteers started up, and that storning party carried the place. But in all the sieges of the Peninsala the assailants far outnumbered the partison. At Sevastopol, it must never be forgotten, that the Russians are defending an intrenched camp with all the resources of an army. We shall presently see that of all the faults committed on the 18th June by far the greatest was the not bringing a larger num-ber of men into action on several points. Ever since the bombardment of the 7th and the loss of the Mame-lon and the Quarries, the Russians had confidently expected an attack on the Malakoff works and the Redan. Those were consequently the points on which they were best prepared, and it is now capable of preof that they had concentrated in those works the greater portion of the garrison, who were conse-quently separated from the town itself by the Dock-

ard Creek.

By far the most extraordinary part of the events of By far the most extraordinary part of the events of the day was the successful, and we must add astonishing, attack on the Barrack Battery, made by the Second Brigade of the Third Division, under the command of Ger. Eyre. This corps consisted of the 2th, 18th, 28th, 38th and 44th Regiments, to which was added the 18th Royal Irish as the storming party. These six regiments mustered in all searcely 2,000 men. Their task was to occupy the Cemetery and Barrack Batteries upon the Dockyard Creek. Major Biddulph statesfin his Topographical Sketches of Sevantopol that the Barrack Battery stands on the nose of the hill, immediately above the bay. Lord Raglan describes it as "the works at the head of the Dockyard Creek." as "the works at the head of the Pockyard Creek,"
It is, in fact, a work between the Redan and the
South Harber, and slightly in the rear of the Redan, as
represented by Major Biddulph. Against this point the
attack of General Eyre and his brigade was directed.
They rushed upon the Churchyard (which must not
be confounded with the work of the same name on the be comounced with the work of the same same on the extreme left), and drove out the enemy, but a heavy fire immediately opened on our men from the adjacent batteries. Nothing daunted, however, four compa-nies of the 18th dashed on toward the town, and lit-erally entered the suburb, where they occupied some furnished houses apparently just deserted by their in-babitants. In this singular rosition they were secure erally entered the suburb, where they occupied some furnished houses apparently just deserted by their in-babitants. In this singular position they were secure from the fire of the Russian heavy guns, but they could neither advance nor retreat, and, what is most extraordinary, no attempt appears to have been made to relieve them, or to strengthen this attack, although they remained in the place seventeen hours, from 4 o clock in the morning until 2 at night, when the return of carkness enabled them to retire. Nor was this an exceptional circumstance. The 9th Regiment also effected a lodgment in some houses; a sergeant's party drove a dozen Russian artillerymen out of a small battery; an officer with six men and 15 French soldiers reached a part of the Flagstaff Battery; arother officer with 12 men took one of the Russian ritle-pits, and held it throughout the day. It is scarcely possible to doubt that if, upon the failure of the attack on the Redan, which, fatal as it was, did not last half an hour, the strength of the columns of attack had been thrown on the left, one part at least of the place would have been carried. It is indeed inconcavable that, knowing the critical position in which this lorigade was placed by its own successful advance and the fact that it was engaged alone throughout the day, no attempt should have been made to take advantage of its entry and to relieve it at all hazaris from so perilous a predicament.

From The London Times, July 7.

Ger eral Pelissier's dispatch of the 22d of June, giving a full report of the action of the 18th, or at least of that part of it in which the French army was most prominently engaged, is a candid, perspicuous, and highly creditable narrative of the proceedings of that unfortunate day. Some additional circumstances might have been mentioned which possibly contributed to the failure of the attack; but, on the whole, this report is a fair and correct account of the chief causes of this untoward occurrence. It makes no attempt to conceal the magnitude of the lossees sustained by the allied armies or the keenness of the disappointment which rapidly succeeded the immoderate confidence of the troops, and it leaves us to award the responsibility of this disaster to those upon whom the chief burden falls. We shall not assume that ungracious and invidious office. There were errors of judgment, there was a want of accuracy and combination in the movements, there was an incorrect estimate of the resources.

of the fortress in this plan of attack; all this is fully acknowledged by the Generals themselves; but the consummate intrepidity shown by the troops and by the gallant leaders who fell at the head of their men the gallant leaders who fell at the head of their mon-bids us abstain from saying a single word which may segravate the pain of our loss or of their untimely faie. These daily remarks of ours are read by a large portion of the civilized world, but more especially they are read, and read with avidity, by those whom they most concern—by our countrymen in the camp-before Sevastopel; and, however indifferent we may be in general to the praise or blame of interested parties, we should be sorry to write a single word which could be thought inaccurate, unjust, or dis-

be in general to the praise or blame of interested parties, we should be sorry to write a single word which could be thought inaccurate, unjust, or discouraging by the army.

We therefore confine ourselves to the general considerations which the problem of this siege still suggests, and which must eventually decide the fate of Sevastopol. It is now universally admitted by all the engineers, English and French, before the place that the Melakoff Tower and the works about it are the key to the whole position, and that against this point the main operations of the attack must be directed. The chief importance of the Mamelon, which was captured by the French on the 7th of Junc, and is now called by them the Brancion Redoubt, is, that it at once enabled the besiegers to advance their lines and works about seven hundred yards nearer to the Malekoff than they were before, and consequently to drive on their approaches with greater energy against the main position. The surprise we have already expressed on previous occasions that measures were not instantaneously taken on the 7th to secure this advantage was equally felt by the army and by the Russians themselves: for in the course of the armistice which was so strangely granted as if to enable the enemy to repair his wor'rs, some of the Russians asked whether the Generals were drunk when they seconded to such a request. General Pelissier says that after the capture of the outer works they had been rapidly converted into the basis of an attack against the Karabelnaya suburb itself. But no works by sap or otherwise had been driven beyond them, and the artillery placed in them was still 500 yards from the Malakoff Tower. Nevertheless, an assault under these extraordinary conditions was demanded by the first of the suburbance of the Russians the Redan is the same time by the French against the Malakoff works and by the English against the Redan. Upon this arrangement another remark of great importance presents itself. It should be borne in mind that the Redan is, 1007-0707 direct to this dilempta: If the French attack on the Malakoff works proved unsuccessful, it was totally impossible for the anglish or any other troops to occupy the Redan, or to hold it even if they crossed the abattles and the ditch; but if the French attack on the Malakoff works had succeeded, then neither could the Russians have continued to hold the Redam; they must inevitably have been driven out of it is a few hours by the fire of the Malakoff and the Mamelon directed against themselves, and this result would have been obtained with a certainty, and without any assault of the Redan at all. Or, to express the same proposition in fewer words, if the Malakoff works were not taken, the Redan could not be held by ms; and if they were taken, the Redan could not be held by the Russians. In no case could the capture of the Redan have contributed to the fall of Malakoff works, because the latter are in the rear of the former, and completely enflade it. If this argument be sound, as we believe it to be, the result is that no attack on the Redan ought net to have been made at all, or, at most, a false attack to divert the attention of the enemy from the main point. The real English attack would have produced a far more serious effect if it had been directed against the Barrack Battery, the point assailed by Gen. Eyre; and if a powerful body of troops had penetrated them they might even have caught the Russians in the Redan on their flank and rear. A redan is a redoubt not closed behind; but to attack it by assault in front it to attack it precisely where it is strongest. The cross fire of such a work from the faces of the bastion and the flanking batteries is perfectly irresiable, and the consequence was that no man got within 30 yards of the ditch alive. Nothing, in short, could justify such an attempt, except the moral obligation Lord Ragian might feel te share the peril of our Allies. But there was this difference in our position—if the French had carried the Malakoff, they would have decided the fate of the sieg

This being the unfortunate but inevitable result of a premature attempt to carry by assault works still retaining the superiority of their fire, the course now to be pursued by the ergineers is clear. They have it in their power to push torward by regular approaches from the position of the Mamelon against the Mala-Kheff Tower, and eventually to establish in these advanced works batteries of sufficient weight to subdue the fire of the enemy, and we have reason to believe that this regular operation has been ecommenced. Indeed, General Pelissier states in his telegraphic dispatch of the 3d inst, that our works are progressing satisfactorily, and it is probably to this operation that herefers. Hitherto, in spice of the prodigious resources which have been brought to bear against Sebastopol, the fire of the besiegers has been too distant and too diffuse to produce a decisive effect on any one point. The siege has now assumed a more precise direction, and with an adequate amount of time, of labor and of artillery the approaches against the Malakhoff Tower will acquire more of that certainty which has hithertones, the last of the science of military engineering. will acquire more of that certainty which has hitherto been the heast of the science of military engineering. But while the allied armies are obviously endeavor-

ing to conneentrate their attacks upon the place, we persevere in the opinion that there are many points in the adjacent districts of the Crimea against which the large bodies of effective troops not employed in the siege works might with advantage be directed. The recent excursions conducten with judgment and success recent excursions conducten with judgment and success by Omer Pasha and by General La Marmora, at the head of the Turkish and Sardinian corps d'armée, have penetrated to a considerable distance into the lateral valleys of the Tchernaya. Nearly the whole country on the left bank of the Bethek has been visited by these troops as far as the pass of Aitodor, and without encountering any serious resistance reconnaissances have been made half-way from Balaklava to Bakshiserai. It is still extremely unsertain what amount of forces the Russians have in resere in the interior, and there are strong reasons for believing that the main body of the Russian army has been withdrawn to reenforce the garrison of Sevastopol. All appearances of an aggressive movement on the that the main body of the Russian army has been withdrawn to reinforce the garrison of Sevastopol. All appearances of an aggressive movement on the part of the enemy from the north have for the present ceased; and though the country beyond the Belbek is exceedingly unfavorable to field operations, Gen. Bosquet's army of observation, assisted by the means of transport at our command, may in a few hours meaned any part of the coast. It is of course i apossible for us to enter with more detail on the possibility of such operations; but while the allied forces, amounting to 200,000 men, remain cot fined within the plateau which extends from the Tchernaya to the sea, as if they were blockaded by a superior force, it is more than doubtful whether any such force exists. We discovered by experience the weakness of the Russians at Kertch, at Yenikale, at Anapa, and on every point we have attacked except Sebastopol, and we cordially hope that advantage will be taken of the delay in the siego operations to make at least another diversion siero operations to make at least another diversion against the enemy on some other point of the theater of war.

## FROM THE CAMP.

FROM THE CAMP.

Letters from Paris state that there is reason for believing that instead of adopting the slow approach of sep and mine, as was generally believed just after the 18th ult., the allied generals have determined to deliver, and that speedily, a general assault on the works. The German telegraph brings word of an expedition to Odessa, but it is not likely that the generals of the allied armics will reduce their force before Sevastopol at this juncture. Large reinforcements are leaving France, preceded by a considerable number of efficers of high rank, to take the places of those who have fallen in the recent engagements.

An eye-witness writes that on the 18th the feeling of the English, as well as the French, was for supporting General Eyre's Division in the lodgment they had made in Sevastopol, and that if this brigade had been properly supported, there is little doubt that the south side of Sevastopol would in a few hours have in our presension. General Pelissier, in a Council of War held on the 8th, wished to continue the storming and to support the third division, then actually inside the work; but this Lord Ragla would not consent to, but would in the first place relieve the four regiments (14th, 28th, 38th, and 44th,) shut up in Sevastopol. Pelissier, on the contrary, argued they should be supportes; that by the way they would come out other regiments could get in; and that being so very close to the Arsenal, they could effect the destruction of that important place. However, Lord Raglan's determination was that they should be relieved.

The written order had been that the Light Division and 3d Division should attack the flanks, and if they succeeded then the 2d Divisions was to advance and attack the Salient, but the Divisions on the flanks not succeeding the 2d did not advance.

The guns in the Redan and Malakoff, which we

attack the Salient, but the Divisions on the flanks not succeeding the 2d did not advance.

The guns in the Redan and Malakeff, which we shought we had silenced, were only withdrawn under cover, and loaded up to the muzzle with grape and cannister, and on our brave fellows appearing in front, they ran them out again and discharged them with murderous effect.

The following is an extract from an officer's letter:

The following is an extract from an once.

"CAMP BEFORE SEVASTOPOL, June 18.

"The whole of the army moved down this morning about 1 o'clock to assault the place, but through some about 1 o'clock to assault the place, but through some apagement they commenced the attack too soon mismanagement they commenced the attack too soon on the right—in fact before we got into position; so there were some regiments never got into position.

One brigade is inside the suburbs of the town, and cannot get out as yet. The brigade consists of the 9th, 18th, 28th, 38th and 44th. The 18th are terribly ent up, and nearly every officer in the 38th, 28th and 44th is wounded. I have only seen one of our officers, Capt. Smith, who is wounded, and he saye he heard Major Lister and Capt. Dannt were killed; but you cannot get at the truth. The number wounded is very great, and there will be plenty killed on their way out of the town. The brigade received no support, so they are stuck fast where they are.

"The French were heaten back from the Malakoff three times. Every tent and but in our division is full of wounded."

three times. Every tent and but in our division is full of wounded."

A letter from before Sevastopol of the 23d, in the Semaphore of Marseilles, says:

"An important movement has taken place lately in the army. Gen. Bosquet, who, on the orders of Gen. Pellissier, had gone on the 16th, two days before the great attack, to take the command of the troops encarped on the Chernaya, received on the 21st notice to again secend to the bigh ground, where be is once more charged with the important attacks on the right.

"An order of the day has now changed the names of the White Works and Mamelon Vert, the latter

"An order of the day has now changed the nathers of the White Works and Mamelon Vert, the latter being called the Brancion Redoubt, and the former the Lavarande Redoubt, from the names of the two brave generals who were killed in them respectively." Another letter in the same journal saws:

"The Phiegeton has taken to Odessa to the Veloce, which is about to return to France, a number of pictures and works of art taken at Kertch. These objects have not been pillaged, but come from the country

tures and works of art taken at Kertch. These objects have not been pillaged, but come from the country seat of General Wrangel, Commander in-Chief of the Russian troops on the coasts of the Sea of Azoff. He is a great amateur of the fine arts, and a good judge of painting and sculpture. He had succeeded in forming a varied collection of works of art, and in it were some objects which could have occupied an honorable place in the first museums of Europs. He possessed, among other things, a choice collection of Eruscan vases, and of extremely rare antiquities of the country. At present these objects are destined for the Louvre. At the moment at which the troops were about to take possession of Kertch, everything that was most precious in the house of the Russian General had been placed in a large barge, which was taken in tow by a small steamer; but the steamer, being afraid of capture, east off the barge, and we took it; so that its contents are a lawful prize."

#### THE HANGO AFFAIR.

ents are a lawful prize.

The following is a translation from the French in the Journal de St. Petersbourg, of the letter addressed by Admiral Dundas to the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian troops at Helsingfors:

ON BOARD HAR MAJESTY'S SHIP PURE OF WELLINGT

"Os board Har Majesty's sure Pure of Wellington, of Sir: I take odvantage at the first opportunity to communicate with you respecting what I have just leavent from the commander of Her Majesty's ship Cosack. He complains to me that the officers and crew of one of the Cosack's boats, while landing with a flag of truce with the intention of putting on shore some Russian subjects, whom we did not wish to retain prisonars, having captured them on some cousting vessels which the cruisers under my orders had taken and destroyed, were cruelly put to death on the 5th inst. at Hange-Udde by the troops stationed there.

"The Cosack arrived there with the said intention on the morning of the 5th, and kept at a distance of from two to three miles from the landing-place. The boat was sent from the vessel at that distance, and pulled for the shore with three officers and thirtsen other persons, besides the prisoners they wished to liberate. The flag of truce was not hoisted on the prew of the boat until she was within a mile of the cosst. From the investigations I have made, I have every reason to believe that care was taken that the flag was distinctly vissible. In such manner the officer in charge of the boat supproached the shore. The they was distinctly vissible. In such manner the officer in charge of the boat spproached the shore. The troops on shore made no signal nor any objection until he neared the landing place. Finding no one them subbrized to communicate with him, he thought he might land, never ceasing to display the flag of truce, of which he himself was the bearer. The prisoners, who were to be set at liberty commenced removing their things on shore; in this they were assisted by some of the sailors, who landed for the purpose but

"I may add that all the arms of the crew were I may add that all the arms of the dew were placed at the bottom of the boat. Thus situated they were suddenly surprised by a supe for armed force, which rushed upon them from the houses in the neighborhood, and attacked them indiscriminate y. Our men did what they could be explain the object of their mission, and offered no resistance, for resistance under mission, and offered no resistance, for resistance under such circumstances was out of the question. I known yielf positively that one of the Russian prisoners un cerstood the English language, and the Russian offiderstood the English language, and the Russian officer seems to have been able to reply in the same tongue when addressed in the two languages, calling his attention to the flag of truce, which he refused to recognize. A fire of musketry was opened upon the inoffersive crew of the boat, and upon the prisoners we had come to set at liberty. Wound after wound was inflicted upon them in the most cruel and savage manart. The firing continued until all were killed, or supposed to be so. One man only, severely wounded, and who was thought dead, succeeded in making his escape on board the boat, when a few hours afterward he was picked up by the vessel. Four of the crew were found dead in the bottom of the boat.

"Their wounds prove that they must have been fired at more than once, which fact is confirmed by the teatiment of the survivor.

timeny of the survivor.
"I have only to add that the entire crew of the best might have been made prisoners without difficulty, and that the murderous attack of which I complain was in no wise provoked, and not at all ne

"In calling your attention to these facts I hope I shall not be making a vain appeal to your honor as an officer to give me such explanations as you may deem suitable under the sctual circumstances, and I deem suitable under the setual circumstances, and 1 am happy to take advantage of this circumstance to afford you the means of defending the character of

would get the means of the unhappy victims of this affair that any reparation can now be made, and it would be a certain consolation for them to know with certainty either that all are dead, or that, if there are survivors, there is hope that they will recover from their woulds. r wounds.

I send you, therefore, annexed, a list of officers

"I send you, therefore, annexed, a list of officers and sailors supposed to have been killed, and I shall feel grateful to you for any information you can give me respecting this anhappy affair.

"I have the honor to remain. &c... "R. DUNDAS,"

"Rear-Admirs!, Commander-in-Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's Squadron in the Baltle."

To this letter The Journal de St. Petersbourg publizhes the following reply:

ishes the following reply:

"Helsingfors, June 5, (17th), 1855.

"Mossieth L'Ameral: Before replying to the letter of your Excellency of the 3d (15th) of June I must observe with regret that the vessels of the English fleet hoist Russian colors the more easily to capture any Russian vessel they come across. The journals have sufficiently made known how, from the commencement of the war, the flag of truce has been abused in every sea to take soundings and to make military observations. The hostility displayed against inoffensive towns and villages inhabited by peaceful populations has been but too well proved by all that has taken place in the Baltic.

"On the 14th (25th of May) a cutter, I do not know from which ship, landed with a little white flag near the village of Twerminnie. Not fluding any troops stationed near the village, the crew of the cutser wantonly set fire to some huts and boats, despite the white flag.

white flag. "On the 26th of May (5th of June) another cutter

"On the 26th of May (5th of June) another cutter belonging to the corvette Cossack made for the Hango coast. This boat had the British flag flying. The officer in command of her pretends to have holsted a little white flug in her prow on a stick. Neither the men on duty at the telegraph on the neighboring hights nor the military post on the coast perceived this pretended white flag. It was, consequently, quite natural that they should attack the cutter and its crew as soon as the latter landed.

"Lieut Louis Geneste pretends that a servant carried by his side a stick with the white flagon on it. The soldiers and officers of our advanced posts, questioned as to the existence of this flag, affirm that they never saw it at all.

noned as to the existence of this flag, affirm that they never saw it at all.

"M. Geneste pretends that he was sent with a flag of truce to give up some of the crew of merchantmen captured during that fortnight. If such had been his intention it would have been a much simpler plan, as the Cossack came from the neighborhood of Cronstadt, to have sent them to Sweaborg, or to have landed them on some island, from which they could easily have reached the coust.

"The Captain of the Cossack ought to know that the bearer of a flag of truce cannot and ought not to

The Captain of the Cossack ought to know that the besere of a flag of truce cannot and ought not to be received upon the first landing-place, promontory, or rock it may suit bim to select.
"My outposts see and will continue to see in such missions only military reconnaissances, which use

missions only military reconnaissances, which use similar pretexts to make explorations and secure pro-The hestile and by no means truce-like character

"The heatile and by no means truce-use character of this mission is moreover proved:

"I. By the loaded arms seized. Three muskets show by their exploded caps that the crew of the boat made use of them in the struggle.

"2. By the care shown in providing the cutter with 360 cartridges, and a cheat full of incendiary articles, which is actually in our possession.

which is actually in our possession.

'On the following day the Cossack kept up a heavy fire during an hour against the village of Hango and its peaceful inhabitants, and a few days later, the 1st (13th) of June, the attack was repeated, to set fire to the telegraph and to destroy some houses, instead of going to Sweaborg to demand explanations.

'Despite the superiority which steam and screws

give to your vessels they do not cease to hoist the R.

give to your vessels they do not cease to hoist the Rosian flag to seize our coasting vessels.

"In the same manner some yards of white cambave evidently been turned to account to take somings and make explorations.

"I am willing to believe, M. I Amiral, that this done without your knowledge. Allow me to expute the hope that you will in future prohibit the misses of such pretended flags of truce. The crew of Listenant Geneste's boat were caught in their own turner when were killed, four wounded and the rows der made prisoners, as the list I enclose will interest our to the present of the present of

strom, who spoke English, was the first man kind and two others were wounded.

"The responsibility of the whole affair rests with a irregularity with which missions of this sort are man as "It appears to me that it would be more suitables make communications to Sweaborg, and infrust the to some vessel sent there in the same manner as resent your letter of the 3d (13th) of June.

"The Cossack should not have deviated from a rule. Vessels wishing to enter into puriey should have a white flag of large dimensions, and another bevoiding range, and await a boat to receive their measure in writing. We will never receive any other. The Cossack did nothing of the sort. It seems to me that he hence of your flag ought to exact the most stricked scrappilous observance of the rules established on an occasions.

The honor of my flag will never permit me ha part from them. "I can assure you that the wounded are well in

"I have the honor to be, Monsiour l'Amiral, your any diest servant, DE BERG, "Ald-da-Camp-General of His Majesty the Emperate the Bussion,"

LOSSES IN THE WAR.

Correspondence of The London Tim CONSTANTINOPRE, Monday, Sune 25, 1811

Constantinours. Monday, Sune 25, 1811

The progress of science and civilization does seem to have rendered war less bloody than of your even to have diminished the contingent loses exposure and disease. When it is stated that is wars of the French Republic and Empire 6.000as, men were lost to Europe, the first feeling is one of credulity, but if we may judge by the events of heast 18 months, the present struggle is destined he ceed all that have gone before in the wide-spread struction which it will cause. From an author which there is every reason to trust, I learn that a Turkish Empire has lost 130,000 men since the fact ration of war in the autumn of 1853. The Franch have since their arrived in the East lost 10.3 dead or invalided; while the British have of fered to the extent of 28,000. Although Assan has not been at war, yet her occupation of the Painces and the formation of immense camps, which always more or less unhealthy, have cost her no significant of the extent of 28,000. Ritish and Tarks—pear to have lest about 230,000 men. The loss of Russians was stated by Lord Lansdown to be a 230,000, but there is reason to believe that this calcution is below the truth. Taking into account the metality or board the ships-of-war and transport, at among the laborers of different kinds attached to a rmies, of whom there are some thousands in the Crimes, it may be seaumed that from 300 0000 a concentrations are conducted on a larger field we masted peet still greater losses, and be prepared for supplying which marked the wars of the French Empire. We operations are conducted on a larger field we masted peet still greater losses, and be prepared for supplying the still greater losses, and be prepared for supplying the still greater losses, and be prepared for supplying the still greater losses, and be prepared for supplying the still greater losses, and be prepared for supplying the still greater losses, and be prepared for supplying the still greater losses, and be prepared for supplying the still greater losses,

which marked the wars of the French Empire. We operations are conducted on a larger field we must peet still greater losses, and be prepared for supply reenforcements in greater numbers and with great regularity than has as yet been thought necessary. A Russian Prisoner.—An army surgeon writes The Kukenny Moderator, on the 11th, from his Sevastopol: "On the 7th, a little hop-o-my-thumbe a soldier made prisoner a Russian officer, whom's conducted with much pride to the first parallel, a officer over-topping the little man's musicet and by net! I asked the Russian if he spoke French, a shook his head and said, "no speak;" but he claimed "doctor, doctor." I mace signs that I wone, and he then took off his coat, whea I found to he had a builet wound at the back of his neck, he now tried to make himself understood by take Latin. Pointing to the wound in his neck, he asta. "Mortale est?" When I told him it was not men he pressed me by the hand, and said, "Pater make at sorre sund mich." He said he was a Licutenasti the 2th Dineper Regiment. When he saw me as my case for a bandage to dress his wound, he than his hand into one of his own coat pockets, and a duced his own for that purpose. All the Russians duced his own for that purpose. All the Russian sidiers, very wisely, carry these things about with the

# FRANCE.

The French journals of the week announce's death of Madame Emile de Girardin with eloges of a deceased authoress; who may be commemorated the literary woman of France next in distinctions the literary woman of France next in distinction is next in genius to Madame Dudevant. Delphine in inherited her literary tastes and talents from be mother, Madame Sophie Gay; whose place as an is torical and sentimental novelist is with Madame Genlis and Madame de Souza, as a safe and smental, rather than a startling writer. Her daught early became noticed as something more aspirar more romantic, more brilliant. A volume of possible of the recitations from the same, invested her visue fame as belongs to a Corinne of the token her "Lettres Parisiennes" were considered to stantiate her claim to the charm of prose style as readiness of esperit. From the time of her meringe with the well-known journalist, Madame of Girardin may be said to have had a Parisia sale, through which most European celebrities passed. This times are not favorable for constant in mache and friendships to one in her position, who, moreover, her in the constant in mache and friendships to one in her position, who, moreover, her constant in mache and friendships to one in her position, who, moreover, her in the constant in the constant in mache and friendships to one in her position, who, moreover, her the constant in mache and friendships to one in her position, who, moreover, her the constant in the con through which most European celebrities passed. In times are not favorable for constant infunction and friendships to one in her position, who, moreover, he her husband, used the journalist's pen in and of privite sympaty and public partiacoship. In the midst of he sulton and newspaper life, however, passed in man conditions and under many dynasties, Madame is Girardin managed to cultivate and bring out her to creative powers, which were those of a writer for histoge. A tragicomenty of hers, "L'Ecole des Journstintes," showing, as M. Janin said at the time, as it imate sequantance with the kitchen of journalist, was accepted at the Theater Français lifteen per sego, after having been read by its authoress to a Massemblage of the persons shown up and satirized; it Government stepped in and would not allow Media de Girardin to open "her school." Nothing dishest end, the intrepul lady successively produced "Juffa," Cleopatre," and for Melle. Rachel's express and comfort, the repulsive "Lady Tartuffe. Governments of the beaten track—that certain original which if it fight its way through the reluctace! which if it fight its way through the reluctasor managers and the indifference of the public, sade endowing the stage with a stock piece or two, some or later. Such a work is "La Joir fait Pear," with succeeded "Lady Tartuffe," and to the health as strength of which, as a piece of pathos, we have been admiring testimony. After this, Madame de Giraff was clever and various enough to produce that by and whimsical farce, "Le Chapeau d'un Horioge. The success of these works we are told, had filled by with many other plans for the theater, serious a comic, when her career was closed. Apart from he

## SPAIN.

comic, when her career was closed. Apart fro authorship, Madame de Girardin will be missed haps as long as any brilliant woman can be mi

Correspondence of The London Times.

Although hardly recovered from his indisposed General Espartero was yesterday present is Cortes, where the discussion of the bases of the Ossitution was brought to a close. At 4 o'clock, the Chamber rose, he drove to the Palace and sented his resignation to the Queen. Today Gozette, in its non-official part, gives the doases which runs as follows:

"Selora—When the whole nation last year resoluto recover its rights and to extirpate the abuses the
had been introduced into the government of the Sax
I was called by the heroic people of Saragosas to a
thorize and sustain the movement which, with
above object, had taken place in that city and
other towns of Arragon. Without hesitation I have
thither to aid and defend such noble intentions, all
pledged myself, in the most solemn terms, to
my efforts for the fulfillment of the national will. Its
your Majesty was pleased to summon me to your
ence, naming me Fresident of the Council of Minister
and I accepted the honorable and delicate charge
the firm resolution of giving it up as foon as the costituent Cortes should be assessmbled—their convection being of the chief petitions I made to your Maje
when I took office, and one that your Majesty grawithout repugnance. "Schora-When the whole nation last year reads

without repugnance. "The Constituent Cortes having assembled, I is the honor, conformably with the above-mention resolution, to present my resignation to your Majori but circumstances known to all compelled me to main at the head of the Government, in oto-leady your Majority's commands, until the Constitution itself and beginning the state should be voted.

"This has now been done, since the bases are voted and having fulfilled my congregated, and my head

and having fulfilled my engagement, and my hear not permitting me to attend to public business is treat your Majesty to relieve me from the office. President of the Council of Ministers, for which I